

BILLINGS YACHT HITS SOUND BOAT IN FOG; TWO DEAD

Bowsprit of Vanadis Cuts Side of Boston Bound Craft, with 380 Aboard.

FOUR INJURED. ONE MAN MISSING

Tugs Rush to Aid of Disabled Bunker Hill and Prevent Panic Among Passengers.

Two passengers on the steamer Bunker Hill were killed and four were injured last night when she was struck by the yacht Vanadis, owned by C. K. G. Billings, off the entrance to Huntington Bay, Long Island.

The dead are: George H. Kendrick, 41, of 1111 Street, Boston, president of the Massachusetts Packing and Belling Company, and John Brown, a salesman for S. Slater & Co., of Boston, who fell overboard when the vessel was struck and died aboard the Vanadis. A man who leaped into the water at the time of the collision has not been heard from.

The injured are: John C. Bell, thirty-five years old, of the Hotel Belmont, where he was staying; the head; Miss May Wightman, of 57 Chancery Lane, London, of the Hotel Belmont, crushed right foot; Mrs. Martha Waugh, thirty-nine, of 1223 Arch Street, Philadelphia, fractured leg, and Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, of 26 Garden Street, Brighton, Boston, severe bruises.

Bowsprit Like Lance.

While groping her way through the heavy fog which lay over the Sound the Bunker Hill was rammed in the port side by the Vanadis. No one saw the yacht until she struck. There was a mighty crash and the long bowsprit of the smaller vessel pierced the Bunker Hill's side like a lance and tore its way through the ceiling of the dining saloon, shearing down a shower of plaster.

At the Vanadis hit her the liner leaped over and left in the Bunker Hill's side.

Victim of Bowsprit.

Mr. Kendrick was in his stateroom, directly above the dining saloon. The bowsprit ploughed through the floor of his chamber, striking him and mangling him horribly.

There was little panic aboard the steamer. Her passengers crowded at once to her deck, and then stood in orderly fashion in the drizzle while life belts were adjusted and the boats swung out.

What signs of excitement there were were shown by the negro waiters and stewards and members of the crew. These, the passengers say, rushed to the deck when the Vanadis struck the steamer and crowded into the lifeboats, abating aside women and men in their desire to escape. Criticism was directed by passengers against the manner in which the lifeboats were handled. None of the crew, they say, seemed in any way familiar with the method of lowering the boats, and they believe that if the vessel had gone down many lives would have been lost through the lack of discipline.

A. C. Langmuir, of 406 Argyle Road, Fairport, who was in the dining room with his wife and children when the crash occurred, said:

"All of the waiters ran like sheep. It was a case of every one for himself."

J. A. W. Crowley, who says he was accompanied by a friend who will inform him, said that he saw the crew of the Bunker Hill was panicked.

"They brushed the passengers aside," said Mr. Crowley, "and ran for the lifeboats, leaving the passengers to fend for themselves. It was not until the ship had been told by Captain Holmes there was no danger that they subsided."

The crash occurred at about 8 o'clock. Both vessels were badly damaged. The Bunker Hill's stern was lowered out through the drizzle and her crew snapped the call for help to the Long Island and Connecticut shores.

Within a few minutes after the accident had a dozen tug boats racing toward the crippled vessels.

Liner Crawls Back.

The port side of the vessel was a mass of tangled beams and splintered planking. For a hundred feet along the side the woodwork had been torn to shreds. Practically every cabin window was broken, and some of the windows were so completely demolished that the mattresses were torn.

For a time it was not known whether the vessel would keep afloat. Passengers on the Bunker Hill swarmed to the deck and a sight of lifeboats went up when the lights of the first tug were seen picking through the fog. Examination of both ships showed there was no immediate danger. The Bunker Hill was foundering slowly back to New York, escorted by tugs and followed by the Vanadis.

At 11 o'clock the damaged steamer was towed rapidly into the pier which she had left six hours before for Boston. The Bronx; F. L. Menze, of 472 Broadway, Place, Brooklyn, and Charles C. Brown, a certified public accountant, of 63 State Street.

Among those in the dining room when the collision came was Bennett Slater, former Assemblyman from Essex County, and representing "The

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DROPS 140 FEET; LIVES

Sailor Jumps Off Brooklyn Bridge on Bet; Is Arrested.

Just because Daniel Carone, a sailor, whose home is in Mount Vernon, took a 140-foot jump from the middle span of the Brooklyn Bridge into the East River yesterday to settle a dispute with two friends the police locked him up on a charge of attempting suicide.

When the sailor crawled out of the water at Pier 20, Brooklyn, and started back for his clothes he was arrested. His two friends—Joseph Carde and Edward Sauer, both of Mount Vernon—were also taken to jail for aiding and abetting him. The men explained that they were members of the Wahoo Club, Incorporated, and were just settling a little dispute as to whether death was the inevitable result of leaping from the Brooklyn Bridge. Carone had maintained it was not, he won.

They also admitted that they had unsuccessfully tried to interest a motion picture company in their argument.

LUNCH BASKET HER CRIB

Boys Find Baby Girl Hidden Under Bush in Park.

Boys roaming through East River Park in Astoria yesterday spied a lunch basket of generous proportions tucked away beneath a bush. With whoops of delight they descended upon the prize. Their whoops were echoed valiantly from within the basket, and they started back amazed.

Neatly tucked inside was a baby girl about three months old. The shouts had disturbed her nap and she wailed her vexation. A patrolman carried the wail to the Hunter's Point police station. As no claimant appeared by evening, she was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

DU PONT STOCK FOR POLICYHOLDERS

New Owner of Equitable Will Give Them Long Option on Morgan Shares.

Policyholders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society will get a two or three years' option on the Morgan block of stock recently bought by General T. Coleman du Pont. General du Pont made the announcement last night. It is said he will offer his stock to policyholders at cost plus interest on his investment. He declared his intention of furthering the mutualization of the society, on Saturday.

General du Pont said the voting trustees would hold their positions, he thought, until next November. It is thought to be his intention to continue them in office. The first trustees were appointed June 15, 1905, and in 1910 Lewis Cass Leidy, Joseph H. Choate and Morgan J. O'Brien were chosen by the late J. P. Morgan. Mr. Morgan did not make the appointment in June, as he was in Europe, and there is some doubt as to when their terms will expire.

Whenever their trust may come to an end, it is considered likely that General du Pont will continue them in office until the policyholders have had every opportunity to carry out the mutualization scheme and gain full control of their organization. A law enacted in 1911 to make the mutualization of the society possible. Payment for the stock will be made out of the surplus assets of the society.

The union plan of the insurance company has not yet been informed of the transfer of the Equitable stock. James J. Hoey, his New York representative, expects to be notified to-day of General du Pont's intentions.

STRIKE TIES UP CARS IN CHICAGO

Surface and Elevated Workers Decide to Quit—14,500 Men Involved.

Chicago, June 13.—A strike of the 14,500 employees of the surface and elevated traction systems was ordered for midnight. The men were directed to finish their runs and return their cars to the barns.

Street railway officials declined to consider an offer of arbitration made last night by the union men and submitted a counter proposal, which was turned down by the labor leaders.

In the final letter of the men, written after the company officials had declined their plan of arbitration, midnight was set as the hour for ordering the suspension of operations.

The union plan of arbitration, as submitted last night, would involve a direct wage increase of more than \$750,000, according to the reply of the concerns involved.

PROUD WHITE WIFE DIES IN CHINATOWN SHANTY

Only a glassy-eyed Chinese idol looked on last night when Kitty Powers, cast-off wife of Fong Pong, ex-president of the Hip Sing Tong, died in the shanty of the Hip Sing Tong, a Chinese shanty on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

Her parents, wealthy and respected, enabled her to keep her soul in her body.

In February Fong Pong came to New York to attend the funeral of Lee Dock and Eng Hing, two members of the Hip Sing Tong who had died in the chair at Sing Sing. Most Chinamen didn't know he was in town. He did not communicate with his wife, but he knew she was starving.

Kitty Powers came from Roxbury, Mass., fifteen years ago. She was smuggled into Chinatown and remained there in seclusion for four years. According to the police she never left the house. Her parents, wealthy and respected, made every effort to locate her. At the end of the four years, when her body and soul had been sufficiently tortured by the delights of opium and other drugs, she decided to become the legal wife of Fong Pong.

It was lack of opium, according to Dr. Slater, of the Hudson Street Hospital, that killed her.

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WHITMAN BOOM SOON TO SOUND, SAYS ALBANY

Supporters Ready for An- nouncement at Amherst Commencement.

ONLY FEAR IS SPLIT IN N. Y. DELEGATION

Backers Report That in All Favorite Son States Governor Is Second Choice.

It is the plan of those grooming Governor Whitman for the Presidency to have him announce his candidacy on Wednesday, June 30, at Amherst College.

Whether the Governor will openly declare himself in the race or content himself with a declaration of principles is a detail that will be settled between his return from the Coast, next Sunday, and the following Wednesday week.

His friends and backers realize that he is an unknown quantity to the country at large on national issues. To offset this handicap they purpose that he make a profession of faith. And the classic surroundings of a New England college commencement, they feel, would be an ideal setting.

The Governor's trip to the Panama Exposition has been a source of joy to his supporters. What has pleased them, as one of them put it last night, was that in every place he stopped the newspaper men asked him these two questions:

"What about Becker?" and "How about the Presidency?"

New York Attacks in Background. Commenting on this, one of Governor Whitman's closest advisers said: "This shows that the people throughout the country still have a warm spot in their hearts for the man who cleaned up the New York City graft ring and that they regard him of Presidential size."

The Governor's friend also called attention to the absence of any questions concerning the attacks made on him and his administration by the New York City fusion administration. This he regarded as signifying that outside the New York State there was no credence placed in the charges of extravagance hurled at him by Mayor Mitchell and Mr. McAneny.

The fact is that with certain exceptions the Governor's stock has increased through his signing of appropriation bills giving the farmers money for their horses and cattle and through his granting of pardons to state prisoners for carrying on their work. Employees in these places are all good machine workers.

Whitman Agents Busy.

For several weeks agents of Governor Whitman have been in Washington and other places, endeavoring to secure the backing of the Governor's stock for the head of the 1916 ticket. The results of this missionary work, according to reports that have been sent to the Governor, have shown him to be the second choice in the country.

If this were true Whitman would stand an excellent chance of running first in the Republican National Convention, provided he had the New York vote, and a declaration from the Villalistas that Carranza's attitude made hope of a peaceful settlement impossible and that the war would be fought to a finish, reversed the situation in Mexican affairs to-day. A new attack on the Carranza army has been ordered by Villalistas, and with Oregon dead his chances are conceded to be better than for months.

General Oregon had been shot in the shoulder during the battle of Leon and later his right arm was amputated. He was the only Carranza general who ever defeated Villalistas.

General Benjamin Hill, victor of the battle of Naco, has been appointed commander of Oregon's army, which has been moving north to meet Villalistas.

General Oregon, although desperately wounded, refused to leave the battlefield at Leon and continued to direct the battle from a cot, while surgeons dressed his wound, permitting himself to be removed only after the battle was over. The amputation of his arm was made on Thursday, and he did not rally from the operation. His family in this city has officially notified of his death to-night.

"General Carranza's note to President Wilson makes it impossible for us to attempt to arrange peace with him. It must be war to a finish," is the statement given out at the Villalistas headquarters in Juarez. It is based on a message from General Villa that the request of Carranza for recognition for President of Mexico is impossible for the Villalistas to attempt to arrange peace.

Carranza's message was wired to General Villa in full to-day. Among local Villalistas the note aroused a storm of fury.

"While Villa was making concessions and showed a disposition to bury personal ambitions and meet the constitutionalists on common ground for the good of Mexico, Carranza virtually demands that he be recognized as the head of affairs in Mexico and ignores all other factions, except to invite them to surrender to him," said one official.

It is semi-officially stated in Juarez that the Carranza note has caused Villa to order a general reopening of hostilities, and that he will make a desperate effort to push the constitutionalists out of the country.

Generally among Villalistas and among many Americans on the border it is believed that hope for peace in Mexico has been dissipated by the Carranza note. Also it is believed that possible intervention by the United States in support of Carranza is now a possibility.

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Kitchener, Britain's Idol, Has Clay Feet; Irwin Tells Inside Story of Cabinet Crisis

How the War Secretary Failed to Make Good on Ammunition Supplies and, After the English Fashion, Was Politely "Kicked Up- stairs."

By WILL IRWIN.

(Copyright, 1915, by The New York Tribune.)

London, May 26.—Events which would have been of world-shaking importance a year ago follow each other so fast in this strange, mad, tortured Europe that the enormous importance has become the commonplace. This morning the newspapers announce the personnel of the new coalition Cabinet. During the last week, in short, Britain has had such a political shaking-up as she has not known for a century.

Yet in the same week the Germans have crossed the San and the Kingdom of Italy has renounced her old alliances to enter the war on the side of France and Great Britain. One begins to look upon the extraordinary as the commonplace.

I take it that the Cabinet crisis here—a crisis most vitally important in the history of this war—has been pretty thoroughly misunderstood in the United States. At least, I judge so from the fragments of editorial comment telegraphed back from the American press. The United States is not to blame. The causes of this ministerial shake-up have been working underground for six or seven months, but even many of the best informed Englishmen have been oblivious of this fact. And when the storm broke the newspapers have what with their jealousies of that journalist who precipitated it, muddled rather than cleared up the situation.

Breaking a British God.

Now the British are gradually adjusting their point of view and are beginning a little to understand. And the gist of the whole matter is this: Kitchener, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, popular god, has failed to make good in an important function of his office. He has been politely decorated and waited upstairs, after the immediate crisis has passed. In this case the thing has not been accomplished without some personal bitterness. The Briton likes to reverence his idols, even when they prove to have feet of clay. When they are no longer to be revered he prefers not to smash them, but to remove them from the high altars to highly decorated side shrines. And the consequence of this rumour has been that British rage, in the first flush of the excitement, has burned most brightly, not against the idol, but against that irreverent journalist who threw the brick.

To put it in another way, Britain has had its first taste of American muck-raking. And Britain, while reluctantly obliged to act upon the advice of the muck-raker, has not liked it at all.

Last summer, and directly after the outbreak of hostilities, the powerful Liberal government in power made a highly popular move, a move which looked to all parties like a stroke of genius. It put in the post of Secretary of State for War Earl Kitchener. It made him, to all appearances, virtual dictator of the war. It bestowed upon him the task of raising and equipping the new armies. The Cabinet had no

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lucantly obliged to act upon the advice of the muck-raker, has not liked it at all.

The personal representative, however, had dispatches from Berlin also, and it was reasonably sure that Germany would not do anything to prevent their delivery. Moreover, the St. Paul is an American steamship. She carried several hundred Americans, and the possibility of her being torpedoed was unlikely.

Not Offered Bryan's Place.

One of the first questions reporters fired at Colonel House after his arrival here yesterday afternoon was: "Who's going to be the next Secretary of State?"

"I don't know," immediately answered "the silent member of the Cabinet."

"It is said the Secretaryship has been offered to you, colonel," suggested a reporter.

Colonel House smiled in the characteristic and mystifying House fashion. "Would you accept it if it was offered to you?" The question was pointed blank.

"Why, I haven't been even offered it," said the President's confidant. The colonel, who is usually just up a bit during the interview, but, according to his rule, would not commit himself about the most important things. When he was urged to comment on Mr. Bryan's resignation, he said: "I don't know. I would not even admit that he was surprised. Of course, he got around the question as to what specific mission he went abroad on by simply answering: 'Oh, I go over every year, anyway.'"

Colonel House left here January 30 on the Lusitania on the voyage on which she flew the American flag up St. George's Channel. He was three weeks in London, meeting Sir Edward Grey, Premier Asquith, Lord George Grey, Lord Kitchener, all of whom, he said yesterday, he had known before, at the same time taking occasion to state that his visit was entirely unofficial.

He went to Paris for a week, where he talked with Premier Delcasse and President Poincare, and thence to Berlin, where he saw von Jagow, von Bethmann-Hollweg and Zimmermann, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. While in Berlin he was the guest of Ambassador Gerard. He said yesterday he did not meet the Kaiser. From Berlin he went to Switzerland, where he saw Minister Stovall.

Sees Little Hope for Peace.

There is not much hope for peace at present, Colonel House said, adding that while all the countries seemed tired of war, there was not sufficient diminution of popular support of fighting for the end to be looked for now. Some one asked him as to the facts in the reported shortage of ammunition in England. He answered: "I saw nothing I shouldn't have seen and nothing I shouldn't have heard." More of the interview ran this way:

"What do you think of the lack of food in Germany?"

"I don't think there's any lack."

"Did you sound the feeling in the neutral nations, such as Switzerland?"

"No."

"Did you talk peace?"

"No, I didn't talk peace. That's the biggest piece of nonsense ever sent out."

"Well, you didn't talk war?"

"Of course not."

When the mysterious Colonel House was asked whether he had dispatches for the President and whether he had been communicating with him he merely said that the President was a close friend of his and he might be likely to communicate with him; in fact, often communicated with him.

War Outcome Guesses.

"What's going to be the outcome of the war?" a reporter asked him.

"That's easy," smiled Colonel House. "You mean Germany will be beaten?"

"I don't mean it that way. You know as well as Delcasse or von Jagow or Sir Edward Grey or any of them," answered the colonel, who did not explain himself further.

"Do you think the United States has lost her potential power as a peace maker since the notes to Germany?"

"I didn't know she ever had the power."

Colonel House also said he did not know anything about a possible change in the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, did not see any submarines coming over and saw no

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OBREGON DEAD; VILLA DECLARES PEACE PLAN OFF

War to Start Anew, with Carranza Party Much Weakened.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., June 13.—The announcement of the death of General Alvaro Obregon, the only man who has been able to beat Villa in the field, and a declaration from the Villalistas that Carranza's attitude made hope of a peaceful settlement impossible and that the war would be fought to a finish, reversed the situation in Mexican affairs to-day. A new attack on the Carranza army has been ordered by Villalistas, and with Oregon dead his chances are conceded to be better than for months.

General Oregon had been shot in the shoulder during the battle of Leon and later his right arm was amputated. He was the only Carranza general who ever defeated Villalistas.

GERMAN PAPERS TAKE OPPOSITE ATTITUDES ON THE WILSON NOTE

One Class Sees in It Opening for New Negotiations.

ANOTHER URGES STANDING PAT

Nearly All Call Attention to the President's Friendly Tone.

WASHINGTON PLEASD Comment in Berlin Leads to Be- lief a Satisfactory Agree- ment Will Follow.

Berlin, June 13.—The Berlin morning papers generally comment on the American note along the lines followed by yesterday's evening papers.

While there is a general disposition to recognize the friendly tone of the note, and the fact that it makes further negotiations possible, the press is divided, roughly, into two parties, one of which appears disposed to enter into negotiations looking to a compromise on a new basis, while the other, by implication or expressly, rejects any departure from the course heretofore followed.

Among the representatives of the latter idea is the "Tägliche Rundschau," which declares that, while the note seeks a way to a compromise, it seeks it along lines "which must result to the disadvantage of Germany," and adds: "The note, therefore, is calculated only to postpone a settlement of German-American relations, and not bring it about. The friendly tone we acknowledge, but the declaration that the sinking of the Lusitania was 'unparalleled in modern warfare' seems opposed to the character of upright friendship."

The "Rundschau" defends the sinking of the Lusitania, and, in conclusion, declares: "The watchword is, 'The torpedoing will go on.'"

Insists on Germany's Right.

The "Kreuzzeitung" emphasizes Germany's right to prevent the shipment of ammunition to an enemy by every means. It is unable to see what England can offer in return for the abandonment of the submarine campaign, "since the plan to starve Germany has finally failed."

Count von Reventlow, in the "Tagess Weltanschauung," if President Wilson persists in his refusal to recognize the German declaration of a war zone, we are not able to conceive of an agreement, or even a real further negotiation. The offer to mediate between Germany and Great Britain will unquestionably be gladly accepted by the German government, and if mediation fails it will be the result of the uprightness of the United States, and hopes that it will be possible to demonstrate that Germany is acting within her rights.

The "Tagblatt" says: "It cannot be seen why the German government should not be able to enter into a discussion with the American government concerning another kind and manner of naval warfare by the American offer of mediation with England."

Germans Want No Break.

"The answer will not be ready for several weeks, but it must be said that the German people now, as before, lay great weight on undisturbed relations with the United States, whose wars of liberation they once joyfully greeted and within whose borders millions of Germans have found new homes."

"The note sails the old course and demands the cessation of our submarine campaign, and again emphasizes the remarkable special right of American citizens to voyage through a war zone as passengers on ships belonging to belligerent powers."

The newspaper says negotiations will continue, but whether a real result can be obtained is questionable, since the demand of the "Anglo-American" side that the character of warfare be stopped "lies outside the scope of practical discussions."

The "Kreuzzeitung" finds the arguments contained in the American note "quite unconvincing," adding: "The notes tries to meet Germany's well-considered arguments with an appeal to humanitarian duties, whereas Germany's first humanitarian duty is to protect her soldiers from American ammunition shipments."

Bryan's Act Puzzles German Newspapers

Berlin, June 13.—The morning papers of Berlin generally profess inability to understand the motive prompting William J. Bryan to retire from the post of Secretary of State.

"The former Secretary," says the "Morgenpost," "seems to have less confidence than we in the honest desire of the American government to arrive at a peaceful compromise with us. Mr.

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Field Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K. G., K. P., G. C. I. E., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., G. C. S. I., P. C., his majesty's principal Secretary of State for War.

U-35 SINKS TWO BARKS British and Norwegian Ships Shelled Off Wales.

London, June 13.—The British bark Crown of India, of 2,056 tons, carrying a cargo of coal, and the Norwegian bark Belgilde, of 665 tons, timber-laden, were sunk by the German submarine U-35 to-day off Milford Haven, a seaport of Wales. The crews were rescued and landed at Milford Haven.

Both barks were shelled and sunk after the submarine had fired shots across their bows and had ordered the crews to take bows.

Grimsby, England, June 13.—The crew of the British traveler Plymouth, which was sunk by the gunfire of a German submarine, landed here to-day. When the captain of the Plymouth sighted the submarine he cut away his gear and attempted to escape, but the submarine was too fast for his vessel.

GERMANS BEGIN NEW OFFENSIVE ON SAN RIVER

Attack Russians North of Przemysl and Also Along the Dniester.

London, June 13.—Both in the Baltic provinces and along the Dniester River heavy fighting continues, with out developing, however, any very material change in the situation. The movement forward and backward of the battle lines in the Baltic provinces is almost continual, and each side has at various times held the advantage.

In Galicia the scene of the fighting has changed. The Germans, backed in their effort to reach Lemberg from the south, have begun an attack on the Russians on the river San, north of Przemysl, and along the Dniester in southeastern Galicia, and in their report to-night claim to have been successful in both sectors.

The movement in the southeast resembles that which failed further up the Dniester, at Zarnawa, but is on a wider scale. The right wing of the Austro-German army is only twenty miles from the Rumanian frontier, while its left wing reaches as far as Halex, where many attacks have been delivered against a bridge head. The centre of the operations is Kolomea, from which point the main attacks, which have carried the Teutonic allies across the Dniester in several places, are being launched.

Simultaneously, the Germans are proceeding with their attack on the Russian centre on the river Bawka, west of Warsaw, where they have also been successful, according to their report.

Big German Losses Reported in Petrograd

Petrograd (via London), June 13.—In a battle on the Dniester River in the region of Zarnawa, Galicia, which lasted from June 8 to June 10, the Russians captured 348 officers and 15,431 soldiers, with 78 machine guns and 17 cannons, according to a Russian official statement issued under date of June 12. On June 11, the statement adds, the Austro-German forces crossed the Dniester at several points. The "exit" of the communication says:

"To the north of Shavil, in the direction of the Navy Department."

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THE ONLY MORNING PAPER

The Tribune in May was the only New York morning newspaper to gain in advertising over the same month last year. There was an increase of 47,081 lines. The other papers lost from 10,408 to 284,124 lines. Some of the most notable gains of The Tribune were in:

Amusements	11,255 per cent
Dry Goods	8,440 "
Financial	18,235 "
Hotels & Resorts	44,441 "
Insurance	8,117 "
Local State	8,671 "
Instruction	22,225 "
Legal	"

This advertising gain in a period when losses are being recorded in other papers is the best possible indication of advertisers' approval. Yet The Tribune's campaign against fraudulent advertising has only just begun.

The Tribune
First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

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